

CUMMINS NAMED FOR GOVERNOR

Renominated by Iowa Republican Convention and Without Expected Split.

ALL STRIFE HAS VANISHED

Friends of the Governor Dominant in District Caucuses and All Plain Sailing.

(By Associated Press.)
DES MOINES, IOWA, August 1.—Governor Albert B. Cummins was nominated to-day for re-election by the Republican State Convention held at the first ball in a harmonious session that belied all prognostications of a possible split in the State party over control for the head of the State ticket. A full State ticket was named, most of the candidates being nominated by acclamation. All strife appeared to have died from the ranks of the opposing factions of Iowa Republicans.

The first ballot for Lieutenant-Governor resulted: Warren Garst, 917 1-3; L. Brummond, 722 2-4. There was no "row."

He Had Majority.
Governor Cummins, as he asserted all along, had a majority of the delegates, and the action of the State Central Committee in adding to the temporary organization some Perkins delegates did not interfere with Cummins's control of the situation. The Governor's friends were dominant in the majority of the district caucuses this morning, and consequently controlled not only the committee on credentials, but secured the adoption of the platform they submitted to the committee on resolutions.

The action of the State Central Committee in putting eighty-eight of the contesting Perkins delegates on a temporary roll was not sustained by the Committee on Credentials, who reported in favor of seating only 13 of them. After Governor Cummins was renominated a committee escorted him to the platform. He made a short speech in which he said the feeling nearest his heart was the Republican party.

The Tariff Plank.
The tariff plank of the platform reads as follows:

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. Duties on foreign imports should not be levied for revenue only, but should be so adjusted as to promote our domestic industry, enlarge our foreign markets, secure remunerative prices for the products of our factories and farms and maintain a superior scale of wages and standard of living for American labor."

"Wise and unselfish tariff laws maintained for our general welfare equally important to foreign control and domestic monopoly are essential to our commercial and industrial prosperity. We believe that all inequalities in the tariff schedules which inevitably arise from changing industrial and commercial progress should be adjusted from time to time, and condemning without reserve all assaults upon the protective system we favor such reasonable and timely changes as will keep the tariff in harmony with our industrial and commercial progress."

WILL NAME HEARST. HIS FRIENDS ASSERT

Certain That He Will Be Nominated for Governor—Convention at Buffalo.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, August 1.—The Democratic State Committee to-day voted to hold the next State convention at Buffalo on September 26th.

Before the meeting of the committee William J. Connors, of Buffalo, said that the meeting of the Independence League here yesterday would not affect William R. Hearst's chances for the gubernatorial nomination by the regular State convention. "We will go ahead and nominate Hearst anyhow," said Mr. Connors. "Nothing can prevent Hearst's nomination."

Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, member of the Democratic National Committee of the State, spoke in the same way. There was no test vote of any kind at the meeting. The Hearst men, however, were jubilant over the selection of Buffalo as the place for holding the convention. The programme for the meeting was arranged at a conference attended by Norman E. Mack, State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany; Cord E. Meyer, chairman of the State Committee, Senator McCarren said:

"While it is a fact that we have agreed to hold the convention in Buffalo, yet it must not be construed to mean that I have changed in any manner with regard to Mr. Hearst and his political party."

Mr. Murphy, who was standing beside Senator McCarren, said: "Nevertheless, we are going to meet in Buffalo."

IDAHO REPUBLICANS.

Governor Gooding Renominated and French for Congress.

(By Associated Press.)
POCATELLO, IDAHO, August 1.—When the Republican State Convention assembled here to-day, two hours were given over to ratifying United States Senator William B. Hiburn spoke at length, and emphasized the importance of upholding the protective tariff an issue in the coming campaign. William E. Borah, of Boise, said that

S.S.S. CURES ECZEMA

The real cause for Eczema is the presence of humors and acid in the blood. These impurities get into the circulation because of imperfect action of those members of the system whose duty it is to collect and carry off the refuse and waste of the body. As this effete matter lies in the system it ferments and generates acid humors which are absorbed into the blood, overcharging this vital fluid with acid. In its effort to keep the system healthy the blood throws off the humors through the pores and glands of the skin, causing this tormenting skin disease. The escape of acids and humors through the pores and glands irritates and burns the skin, producing pustules filled with a clear, sticky fluid, which dries in crusts and patches causing the most intense itching, and often pain. The trouble lies in the blood, and S. S. S. is the remedy for Eczema, because it is a real blood purifier. It goes down into the circulation, removes all acids and humors and makes the blood rich, pure and healthy. When S. S. S. has done this the symptoms pass away, the blood is cooled and the disease cured permanently. Nothing acts so promptly or pleasantly in all skin diseases as S. S. S., and it is at the same time a fine tonic to the entire system. Book on Skin Diseases and medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE THREE LEADING IOWANS WHO WERE IN GOVERNORSHIP FIGHT



GOVERNOR CUMMINS.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SHAW.

GEORGE D. PERKINS.

combinations and trusts controlling the necessities of life must be controlled. Burton L. French was nominated for Congress defeating Thomas M. Hamer. Governor Gooding was nominated for re-election over Dr. Hugh France, of Wardner.

Beirne for Congress.

(By Associated Press.)
CHARLESTON, W. VA., August 1.—The Third District Democratic Convention nominated George C. Beirne, former editor of the Charleston Gazette, for Congress, without opposition.

MINISTER HARVESTER EATS ON 13C. A DAY

"Housetop Evangelist" Works Week in Field on Economy Diet of Bread and Milk.

WAYNESBORO, PA., August 1.—The Rev. Jacob Kurtz, the New York "housetop evangelist," has returned to Waynesboro from Shady Grove, where he spent a week in the harvest field and lived during that time at a cost of not more than thirteen and one-quarter cents a day. He found behind him a coffee-half-cup each meal; cost per day, 3-4 cents. Bread—Three slices stale bread, each half an inch thick, each meal; cost per day, 2 cents. Jelly—Two tablespoons each meal; cost, 1 cent. This makes a total of 61-2 cents a day, and the Rev. Mr. Kurtz says it covered all the necessities.

He, however, ate a few more things because of the "Greek fire" of the Byzantine emperors and "the terrestrial thunder" of China and India. Fireworks of a certain type (the most ancient records of China show) were known to the Celestials several hundred years before the Christian era. But Florentines and the Siennese are credited with the first use of gunpowder with other ingredients, such as metallic filings and various salts, to give sparkle and color to fireworks; and with the invention of various forms to give variety and brilliancy.

The first displays of the Italian pyrotechnic inventions are said to have been made at the fairs of St. John and of the Assumption, when wooden structures were adorned with painted statues, from whose mouths and eyes issued colored flames. A favorite early exhibition was of huge models of dragons, eagles, swans, etc., with concealed operators within, who caused the figures to emit the most amazing fireworks. It was an Italian genius who conducted the first pyrotechnic display in Paris, arousing amazement, admiration and fright among the people. That was in the sixteenth century. Before that, only the simplest pyrotechnic contrivances were used, such as squibs, crackers, rockets, etc. Of later date are the ingenious mechanical arrangements for making some of the exhibits revolve rapidly when being discharged. The foreign makers have been long since distanced in the production of intricate and novel achievements in the pyrotechnic art by American genius and inventive skill. All manner of weird productions which explode and blaze are now available for pyrotechnic displays, and the catalogue grows annually greater. To read their design and construction, see the list of a summer novel collection—Jane A. Stewart, in Leslie's Weekly.

A Deliberate Attempt.

The Boss of the Beany—Run out an' haul a cock, Lizzie, quick! The guy there's a suicide. He's just ordered potted ham—Puck.

In an age of open-work and aniline dyes, the Blue Stocking naturally exhibits a tendency to pass—Puck.

VIRGINIA YIELDS FOUR MILLIONS

Interesting Report of the Collections by the Internal Revenue Department.

RICHMOND TWO MILLIONS

North Carolina Also Pays to the Government Over Four Millions.

(Special by Southern Bell Telephone.)
WASHINGTON, August 1.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made public to-day, shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the internal revenue taxes collected in Virginia amounted to \$4,139,258.24. The amount collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was \$3,685,897.06. Of the amount collected this year, Asa Rogers, collector of the Richmond district, collected \$491,804.93 before he was succeeded by Marion C. Lowry, who collected \$2,398,315.45. The total for the district was \$2,890,120.43. The remainder for the State was collected by Lewis G. Summers, collector of the Fifth Virginia District, and amounted to \$1,248,127.81. The total of Virginia does not include the counties of Accomac and Northampton, which are in the district composed of the States of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. The total for this latter district was \$6,885,290.59, against \$5,017,017.52 for the fiscal year of 1905. The total amount of revenue collected from North Carolina during the fiscal year of June 30, 1906, was \$4,952,325.96, against \$4,994,968.88 for the fiscal year of 1905. For Tennessee, \$2,167,398.06, against \$1,775,453.43 for the fiscal year of 1905. West Virginia, \$1,233,856.24, against \$1,132,704.83 for 1905.

Wilson on Inspection Tour.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—Secretary Wilson left here to-day to pay a surprise visit of inspection to several slaughtering and packing-houses in the East. At the department, it was disclosed which cities he would visit, but it was stated to do so would defeat the object he has in view. Upon leaving his office the secretary gave instructions that to all inquiries regarding him the answer should be that he had gone away, and it was not known when he would return.

Postmasters Appointed.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—Virginia postmasters appointed: Arcadia, Bettsourt county, Lemmie J. Bryant, vice G. M. Huffman, removed; Cors, Frederick county, Joseph A. Potts, vice S. S. Gore, dead.

John C. Bennett appointed regular, Darius Bryant, substitute, rural carrier, route 1, Joseph W. Chilton, regular, Drury E. Nelson, substitute, route 2, at Ararat, N. C.

INSIST UPON HAVING THE GREETINGS GIVEN

Ruling of Presiding Officer in Negro Christian Educational Congress Creates Disorder.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, August 1.—For a time to-day the proceedings of the negro Young People's Christian Educational Congress were marked by great disorder. Hundreds of delegates arose from their seats and surged toward the center of the hall shouting at the top of their voices in protest against a decision of the presiding officer regarding the carrying out of the programme. Finally the choir was called upon and after several hymns were sung, order was restored by the presiding officer modifying his decision to suit the circumstances.

The trouble arose over the announcement that that part of the programme of yesterday evening greetings from the churches to the congress should be abandoned and the subjects outlined for to-day taken up. This was objected to by hundreds of the delegates and when they were overruled the demonstration followed.

To-day's morning session was presided over by Rev. W. D. Chappell, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn. After order had been restored, the congress proceeded with the programme.

Papers were read by Rev. B. W. Williams, of Abbeville, S. C.; Rev. B. F. Wheeler, D. D., Mobile, Ala.; and Rev. Charles B. Morris, D. D., New York City. At the afternoon session, Rev. H. F. Boyd, of Nashville, presided. A number of papers relating to the moral and religious betterment of the negro were read.

Thousand-Mile Talks On a Three-Foot Line

How Engineers Are Planning and Perfecting the Telephone System of To-Morrow—A Unique Laboratory that Does Its Work All Over the United States—Experiments and Investigations that Look Twenty Years Ahead.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BOSTON, August 1.—In a skyscraper of five buildings in this city is one of the busiest and most interesting laboratories in the world. It is the place where the problems of telephony are worked out, and where are devised the means of improving and developing the national talking system to meet the demands that the future will make upon it.

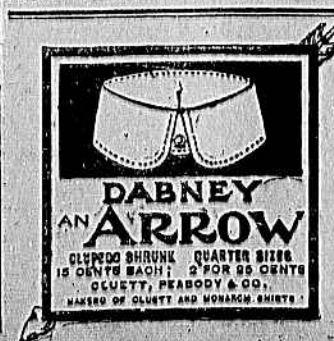
Here, any day, you may see two men in a room 15 or 20 feet wide and two or three times that length, talking with each other over circuits a thousand miles long. The equivalent of twenty miles of cable is contained in a box no bigger than an ordinary traveling bag, and 600 miles of pole line is represented by the contents of another box not as large as a dress suit case, while the entire apparatus at the central office, so far as it affects the individual subscriber's telephone line, is compressed into a couple of square feet.

With this equipment and two standardized telephone instruments conversing over hundreds of miles are carried out within the four walls of this laboratory—one of the workshops of the central engineering force of the Bell system. Every detail of a long distance circuit from the subscriber's telephone at one end of the line to that at the other end, with all the central office and overhead and underground construction that connects them, is reproduced, with scientific exactness. By these means new devices and apparatus are tested, proposed improvements are investigated, and the scientific theories involved in transmission and operation worked out. This may be done for the purpose of studying some minor bit of mechanism, of determining, for instance, the relative merits of two methods of relaying, or of testing a proposed improvement in the relay, or of determining the effect of a change in the construction of a switch, or of learning the effect on a conversation of having one sort of equipment at one end of the line and another sort at the other end, or for any of a hundred other purposes.

The way in which tests of this sort are made is curious. At one end of the laboratory is a telephone instrument that is kept at an absolute standard. Half way down the room is a sound-proof booth in which a trained ear to judge correctly the sounds that come over the wires. On a shelf beside each telephone stands a device which, by shifting its keys and changing its electrical resistance, can be made to represent the loop, "station" and the central office. Fastened to the wall are repeating coils, relays, and condensers exactly like those attached to every subscriber's line in a regular exchange.

The device that represent that outside lines of the telephone system, whether cable under city streets, or open wire on pole lines, are the most interesting of all. They look like boxes two or three feet long and six inches wide, with a double line of electrical switches at the top. Inside each box is a series of contrivances each with the electrical resistance and capacity of so much cable or wire, as the case may be, and by manipulating the switches any desired number of the sections of "artificial line," as they are called, can be put into the circuit under test. The artificial lines are made by taking the resistance of the size of wire they are to represent, allowing for the inevitable leakage of current under some conditions and for the influence of induction under others, and then embodying the results in a single compact device which will produce on any current that is passed through the combined effects of all these various influences.

When the engineers wish to compare the efficiency of two pieces of apparatus, each is connected with the same wires through a "mercury switch." The switch can be worked so as to put first one of the samples under examination and then the other into the test circuit. One observer talks into the instrument at the open end of the line, rocking the switch back and forth, while the other listens in the sound-proof booth, noting the difference in transmission caused by each change of connections—differences which to the untrained ear would be hardly perceptible. Sometimes an actual operating plant is compared with standard equipment, like that used in the laboratory, by means of one of the engineer's "layouts," and so skillful does



Passed Bad Dollar.
H. M. Thomas, a white man, who keeps a saloon at Second and Duval Streets, was arrested last night by Officer J. F. Wiley on a warrant sworn out by H. M. McQuider, a colored man, charging him with passing a bad dollar. Thomas was taken to the Second Police Station, and, it being about 1 o'clock, refused to wake up any of his friends to secure bail, and went into the cell for the night.

A reporter of the Paris Matin tried to purchase a genuine Rockefeller interview with a check for \$1000. He failed. The proper way to make an American millionaire talk is not to offer him a thousand dollars, but to try to get a thousand dollars away from him—Puck.

THE MAILER STORE

CATERING TO THE PEOPLE

Visit the Linen Section

At the end of the season there are always desirable goods in small pieces, which, while as useful in many cases as if they were cut from large pieces, it is best to close out even at a loss. In this establishment they are not allowed to accumulate, as in many others, for selling on a certain day. Here every day is "Short-End Day." Our Household Linen Department is FAT with desirable ends of Dress Linens, in white and colored.

Bleached, Unbleached and Red and White Damasks, Towels, Napkins, Pillow Case Linens and Linen Sheetings, and many other desirable articles in Linens.

SPECIAL—Just received, a Very Pretty Bleached Linen Gauze, sheer and nice, 88 inches wide, 25c.

The Art Work in Japanese and Mexican Hand-Drawn and Fine Linen will interest you. Prices very reasonable. 25 pieces 12-1-20 Silkoline now 81-30.

INTERPRETATION OF THE NEW RATE LAW

No Order Can Be Made Until New Law Goes Into Effect.

FURTHER CONFERENCE LIKELY

No Ruling Will Be Possible Until Entire Commission Considers Question.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—After a further conference of two hours and a half to-day, the railroad officials who have been discussing with the Interstate Commerce Commission the interpretation and enforcement of the new railroad rate law, adjourned their meeting. On behalf of the commission, Chairman Martin A. Knapp, made the following statement concerning the work and results of the conference:

Results of Conference.

"The railway traffic officials who have been in conference with the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, day, were committees representing the Western Association, roads west of Chicago, and the Southern Association, roads south of Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi.

"They submitted three general propositions in the nature of requests for the Interstate Commission to take up the consideration of the proposed changes in the amended law, which takes effect on the 28th of August.

"First: That a longer time is necessary than will intervene before the new law takes effect to prepare and print schedules in conformity with the amended statute. Incidentally, they ask to be allowed to publish their tariffs in the various stations by placing copies in the custody of an agent and posting a notice that they are open to inspection by any person who desires to consult them.

"Second: That the requirement of thirty days' notice of changes in rates be modified so as to permit changes in export and import rates on short notice as may be necessary to meet the competition of foreign carriers.

No Discussion Under Law.

"It was understood by those present, and stated distinctly by the commission, that it has no discretion under the present law, and consequently cannot make no order in regard to any of the matters discussed, until the new law takes effect. Moreover, as only three members of the commission were present, which is less than a majority, as the commission will be constituted under the new law, it was announced that no opinion would be expressed or ruling made until the questions were considered by the entire commission. It was, however, intimated by the commissioners present that the carriers should use their best efforts to prepare to comply with the new law, and that if further time became necessary, it would probably be allowed. It was also suggested that a new committee or subcommittee be appointed by the carriers which should represent the road generally through the country, and further conferences with the commission at that time as might be desired, with the view to co-operation with the commission and in aid of uniformity of method and practice."

THE REAL LORD WAS ARRESTED

(Continued from First Page.)

he said, "and rather enjoy the novel experience."

Despite his apparently jocular mood at this juncture, however, he seriously contemplates suing.

The noble prisoner was plentifully supplied with money. The season served in his jail, Lord George Sholto Douglas is a son of the late Marquis of Queensbury, a brother of the good Duke of Marlborough, and his good share of estate.

He was cashed from the English army several years ago.

THE ARREST

Was Made on Information Supplied by Chief Bernard.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ASHBYVILLE, N. C., August 1.—The telegram received here Tuesday night by Chief of Police Bernard, from Portland, Me., was signed Russell Peterson, United States marshal, and stated that J. M. Cavendish, alias "Lord Douglas," the notorious bigamist, had been arrested in that city, and asking for full information regarding his career.

The telegram read as follows: "Portland, Maine, July 31.—Douglas in custody. Wire instructions to hold pending papers. Also say if identifying witness will come instantly. Work

quick. Answer at once.

(Signed) "SEWALL PETERSON," Deputy Marshal. The arrest is believed to have resulted from information received by Chief Bernard, who some weeks ago received a letter from a man in Croydon, England, enclosing a newspaper clipping of the "Lord Douglas" sent to Croydon, which was identified, and a cablegram was received here saying Bernard communicated with the police at that place and the arrest followed.

SPAIN'S KING AND QUEEN ARE NOW AT COWES

(By Associated Press.)

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, August 1.—The King and Queen of Spain arrived here to-day on the Spanish royal yacht Alcazar, escorted by the armored cruiser Princesa de Asturias. Salutes were exchanged at anchor and ashore as a welcome to the sovereigns, who will remain here over Cowes's yachting week. King Alfonso intends to build a racing yacht to compete here in 1907.

Prominent Odd-Fellow Killed.

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, MD., August 1.—Walter McElroy, aged fifty-four years, a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was almost instantly killed to-day while returning from the funeral of Israel Perry of Bayonne, N. J., whose body had been brought here for burial. McElroy was alone in a hack, the horse running away. The hack was dashed violently against a post and demolished, and McElroy's throat was cut almost from ear to ear by the broken glass of one of the windows. The driver of the hack was seriously injured.

MADE BITTER ATTACK ON SENATOR ELKINS

(By Associated Press.)

KEYSER, W. VA., August 1.—The second West Virginia Republican convention, at Keyser, to-day nominated George B. Sturgis, of Morgantown, for Congress by acclamation. Some excitement was caused by a bitter attack by John J. Hetzel, of Martinsburg, leader of the Berkeley county delegation, on United States Senator Elkins.

Mr. Winchester is Killed.

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, MD., August 1.—Lyceus Winchester, a member of the banking and brokerage firm of Winchester Brothers & Company, was thrown from his carriage by a collision with an electric car, near one of the entrances to Druid Hill Park, early this morning and died from his injuries a few minutes later. A lady with whom Mr. Winchester was driving was seriously hurt.

ACTRESS'S SEARCH FOR MISSING SON

Mrs. Arnold Has Given Up the Stage and is Devoting Her Whole Time to the Quest.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 1.—In the eleven months she has spent in a search for her runaway boy, Arthur, aged fifteen, Mrs. Ethel Arnold, an actress, has found but one slight clue. In a small Canadian town a boy told her he had met Arthur, who said he had run away and would not return, because he feared his mother would have him placed in a reformatory.

"No, I would not do that," says Mrs. Arnold. "I would be the happiest woman in the world to have him with me, even if he were a thief and a liar, and I fear he is sick and suffering somewhere. If I only knew where he is I would send him money to come to me, or I would go to him."

Mother love has taken Mrs. Arnold from the stage and kept her on a personal search for her missing son. She has been at home in Detroit last August, and since then she has been looking for him in all the lake ports. She is in Cleveland now in hope of finding a trace of him.

She has written to every police superintendent in the country, giving a description of her son, and begging that she be advised if he is located. She has personally visited many cities where she thought he might be, and for hours at a time she has stood up in street corners, eagerly scanning the passing crowds in the hope of seeing him. She has been convinced that Arthur is somewhere in Ohio now.

While the boy is known as Arthur Arnold, his real name is Arthur McNeely. His father is Frank McNeely, of North Bass, Ohio. The parents are separated, and the wife is now suing for divorce. Arnold is Mrs. McNeely's stage name.

Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent SICK HEADACHE, cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, DEVELOP FLESH and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Take No Substitute.